

A
S U M M E
O F
Christian Doctrine,
W H I C H
Every Christian is
bound to know, and
be able to give an
account of.

W I T H
The holy Sacrament of
Confirmation Explain'd
at large.



L O N D O N,

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*A Sum of Christian
Doctrine, &c.*

LESSON I.

Qu. **W**ho is it that created you, and plac'd you in this World?

Answ. God.

Q. To what end?

A. To know, love and serve Him ; and by that means to attain to everlasting life.

A 2

Q. What

Q. What do you understand by God?

A. The Creator of Heaven and Earth ; and sovereign Lord of all things.

Q. How many Gods are there ?

A. One onely.

Q. Well ; and is God one onely Person also ?

A. No, He is three, to wit, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Q. The Father is God, the Son is God, the Holy Ghost is God, are there then three Gods ?

A. No ; there are three Persons, and but one God ; all the three Persons having the self-same Nature, or divine Being.

(3)

LESSON II.

Q. **W**hich of the three Persons became Man ?

A. God the Son, the second Person of the Blessed Trinity.

Q. What do you mean by His becoming Man ?

A. That He took a Body and Soul, as we have.

Q. Where did He take that Body and Soul ?

A. In the Womb of the ever Blessed Virgin Mary, by the Virtue of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is His Name, who was thus conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary ?

A 3 A. Jesus

(4)

A. Jesus Christ our Lord.

Q. How long did Jesus Christ live on Earth ?

A. Thirty three years, and something more, according to the general opinion.

Q. Where did He die ?

A. At Hierusalem, on a Cross ✕ upon Mount Calvary.

Q. Why did He die so disgraceful a Death ?

A. To redeem us from everlasting death in Hellfire.

LESSON III.

Q. What is a Sacrament ?

A. It is a visible Sign instituted

stituted by Jesus Christ, to convey His Grace into our Souls, and to apply unto us the Merits of His Death.

*Q. How many Sacra-
ments are there ?*

*A. Seven ; to wit, Ba-
ptism, Confirmation, Pen-
nance, Eucharist, Extreme-
unction, Order, and Matri-
mony.*

*Q. What do's every Sa-
crament necessarily consist
of ?*

A. Of Matter and Form.

Q. What is Baptism ?

A. A Sacrament which takes away Original Sin , and makes us Christians.

Q. What is called the Matter of Baptism ?

A. Natural Water.

(6)

Q. What is the Form of Baptism ?

A. I Baptize thee in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is Pennance ?

A. A Sacrament, wherein Sins committed after Baptism are remitted or forgiven.

Q. What is called the Matter of Pennance ?

A. Sins confess'd by the Penitent.

Q. What is the Form of Pennance ?

A. Those words spoke by the Priest, I Absolve thee in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. How

(7)

Q. How many parts are there of Pennance ?

A. Three , Contrition , Confession, and Satisfaction.

Q. What do you mean by these three parts ? Explain your self.

A. Contrition is an hearty sorrow for having offended God by our Sins past, and full purpose of amendment for the time to come. Confession is a declaring of our Sins to a Priest. Satisfaction is performing our Pennance given us by our Ghostly Father in satisfaction for the injury done to God, and to our Neighbour (if injur'd) by our Sins.

Q. What is the Eucha-

A 5 rist,

Eucharist, or the Blessed Sacrament?

A. It is a Sacrament wherein is truly contain'd the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ, under the Species or Appearances of Bread and Wine.

Q. What is the Matter and Form of the Eucharist?

A. The Matter is wheat-en Bread, and Wine of the Grape. The Form is these words of our Saviour, when He said, *This is my Body, This is my Blood.*

Q. Is not the Bread there also together with the Species after the words of Consecration are pronounced by the Priest?

A. No, it is converted or chang'd

chang'd into the Body of Christ ; which the Church calls *Transubstantiation*; that is to say, The change of the substance of the Bread into the substance of Christs Body, and so of the Wine into His Blood.

Q. Is Christ whole under either Species, and under each part of the Species, when broke by the Priest, or received by the Communicant?

A. Yes, he remains whole.

Q. What must one do to Communicate well?

A. Make a good and entire Confession ; and approach the holy Altar with a lively faith of Christs Real Presence in the Blessed Sacrament.

Q. Where-

Q. Wherein do's a good Confession consist?

A. In a due Examination of Conscience ; Conceiving an hearty sorrow for our Sins ; Confessing them fully and clearly, with a resolution never to commit them again ; and full purpose to make satisfaction for them.

LESSON IV.

Q. What is Sin ?

A. Sin is a thought, word, or deed against the Commandments of God, and of the Church, or of any lawful Superiors.

Q. How

Q. How many kinds of Sin are there ?

A. Two, Original, and Actual.

Q. What is Original Sin ?

*A. It is the Sin of Pride and Disobedience in our first Parents *Adam* and *Eve*, which was deriv'd from them upon all Mankind ; and is taken away by holy Baptism.*

Q. What is Actual Sin ?

A. An Offence against God in thought , word, or deed, which any one having the use of reason commits ; and being committed after Baptism, is taken away by the Sacrament of Pennance

Q. How is Actual Sin divided ?

A. Into

A. Into Mortal and Venial.

Q. What is Mortal Sin?

A. Mortal Sin is that which destroys in the Soul the love of God above all things, and of our Neighbour as our selves.

Q. What is Venial Sin?

A. Venial Sin is that which, although it do weaken the love of God and our Neighbour in the Soul, yet do's not absolutely destroy it.

Q. How many Capital (commonly call'd Deadly) Sins are there?

A. Seven, to wit, Pride, Covetousness, Luxury, Envy, Gluttony, Wrath, Sloth.

Q. What is a Christian bound

bound to know besides these things now Explain'd ?

A. The Lords Prayer, the Apostles Creed, the Commandments of God and of the Church.

The holy Sacrament of Confirmation Ex- plain'd at large.

Q. What is Confirmation ?

A. It is a Sacrament, which our Lord Jesus Christ instituted to make us perfect Christians ; and which confers upon us, or gives us an especial power , and virtue to confess His Name, and in the

the midst of Persecution undauntedly to make profession of His Faith.

Q. Why say you that the Sacrament of Confirmation makes us perfect Christians ?

A. Because it enables us to die for Jesus Christ, which is the greatest token of Love to Him, which we can give ; as the greatest testimony of Love He bears us was Dying for us.

Q. Is the Sacrament of Confirmation absolutely necessary for Salvation ?

A. No it is not : But if we fail on our part to receive it, through negligence or contempt, we incur a very great Sin.

Q. Is

Q. Is it lawful to be Confirm'd above once ?

A. No ; for Confirmation being one of the Sacra-ments which imprint a Character, it can by no means be repeated, or had twice.

Q. What is the Matter us'd in the Sacrament of Confirmation ?

A. Holy Chrisme, which has been Bless'd by a Bishop.

Q. What is the Form of the Sacrament of Confirmation ?

A. The sacred words which the Bishop pronounces, when he applies the holy Oyl or Chrisme to the Forehead of the Person to be Confirm'd, saying, *I Sign thee*

thee with the Sign of the Cross ✕ and I Confirm thee with the Chrisme of Salvation, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Q. What is the holy Chrisme, wherewith the Bishop confers the Sacrament of Confirmation?

A. It is made of Oyl and Balm consecrated by a Bishop on Maundy Thursday with great Solemnity.

Q. What do's the Oyl represent to us ?

A. 1. The Grace of the Holy Ghost wherewith we are replenish'd in Confirmation. 2. That Christian sweetnes, which we ought to have ever in our hearts, and

and mouths towards our Neighbours ; and even towards our Enemies.

Q. What do's the Balm represent to us ?

A. Humility and the sweet favour of a good life, which a Christian Confirm'd ought to lead ; as also that by Confirmation we are preserv'd from the corruption of the World and Sin.

Q. Why do's the Bishop make the Sign of the Cross  with the Chrisme upon the Forehead of :be Person Confirm'd ?

A. To teach us that we never ought to he ashamed to confess Christ crucifi'd : and that it is a great honour to die for him.

Q. Why

Q. Why do's the Bishop give the Person Confirm'd a little Blow on the Cheek?

A. To shew that we ought to be ever ready to suffer all Affronts and Injuries from Men, and so make profession of our Faith, according to the Command, which Jesus Christ has given us in his Gospel.

Q. Why do's the Bishop say Pax tecum, that is, Peace be with thee?

A. That signifies that if we will have peace with God, and within ourselves in this World, and the next, we must suffer patiently all the Troubles, and Persecutions, which happen to us in the practice of Virtue;
and

and that we must charitably bear with one anothers infirmities.

Q. What Grace do we receive by Confirmation?

A. We receive the Holy Ghost himself with all his Gifts. Perfect Charity. An extraordinary courage to make profession of our Faith undauntedly in the sight of the World.

Q. What Dispositions ought we to bring to this Sacrament of Confirmation in order to the worthy receiving of it?

A. 1. We must be without Mortal Sin. 2. We ought to be well instructed in the Mysteries of Faith, especially in what concerns this Sacrament.

ment. 3. Go to Confession.
 4. Prepare our selves some days before by Prayer, Alms-deeds, and other good Works.

Q. What are we to observe when we are before the Bishop to be Confirm'd ?

A. 1. A decent and becoming modesty all the time of the Ceremony, 2. Make an inward Protestation in our heart to our Blessed Saviour Christ Jesus that we will live and die in His Service, and in the Communion of the Catholick-Apostolick-Roman Church.

Q. Suppose one have had a Name given him, which is not altogether convenient for a Christian, is it lawful to

to change it in Confirmation?

A. Yes, and commendable so to do.

Q. *What must we do after Confirmation?*

A. Stay till the Bishop give his Benediction : and after that retire to some place to give God thanks for the great benefit received by saying at least a *Pater, Ave, and Credo* : lastly renew our Resolutions of living like good Christians in the profession of Virtue and Piety, and that especially before wicked and vicious Persons, by correcting Vice and encouraging Virtue, ever calling to mind in the whole course of our lives that

(22)

that severe Threat our Lord
Jesus utter'd against those
who shall be ashamed of His
Service, which is, that *He*
will be ashamed of them in
the Day of Judgment.



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